FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1880.

Amusements To-day. Academy of Husic-Ripoletto, Abbey's Park Theater-The Legion of Houor, Rooth's Theater-A Colorated Case. Bonnetl's Moscom-Curiosities. Daly's Theatre-Needles and Pine. Grand Opera Monne-Jata Eyra. Gerad Opera House—Jana Eyra Haverly's Eth Av. Theatre—Frince Achmel. Haverly's Sith Av. Theatre—Brutus, &c. Haverly's Nible's Garden—Colored Minetella. Koster & Hial's Concert Hall—Concert. Hadings Square Theatre—Hast Kirks. Hiddleton's Dime Museum—198 Bowery. San Francisco Minstrela Broadway and 19th st. Nam Francisco Ministrilo-Broadway and 12 Michael Theatre-Matrimony. Stelaway Ma I-Concert. Theatre Comique-Mulligan Guards' Nomina Tony Pantor's Theatre-Variety. Matines. Union Square Theatre - Daniel Rochat. Wallack's Theatre-The Gurbert Windsor Theatre-The Boy Scoul of the Sterres

Departing from the Doctrine of the Fathers.

When the Fathers of the Constitution were framing that instrument, it was proposed to confer on the Chief Executive of the Nation some high-sounding title, such as His Highness or His Majesty. But the sturdy statesmen of the Revolutionary period rejected the proposition, and decided that he should have no royal handle to his name, but should be called simply The President.

Mr. Haves has departed from the spirit of the Fathers, and has been cudgelling his brain to suggest some new title for the already much-titled GRANT. Already a new military rank and title-higher than any bestowed upon Washington-have been greated for the special benefit of GRANT.

The next thing to be expected is an ambitious party in American polities boldly proposing to confer the title of Emperor upon GRANT, carrying with it imperial power to him for life and after his death to his eldest

On the question of conferring a new title on GRANT it is to be hoped the Democracy will present a united front in opposition.

It is not the trifling matter the Republicans would fain make it appear, but is a stangerous stride toward imperial institu-

Chili's Terms.

At last we get a somewhat detailed account, possibly tinged by the Peruvian channel through which it comes, of the Arica peace conference and the cause of its failure. Peru seems to have gone into the conference with the determination not to pay a dollar of indemnity or to yield a foot of ground, ac Pierola expressed it; hence she rejected Chili's propositions for peace in a lump, without the formality of separately debating them. The diplomatic representatives of the United States seem to have exerted themselves in behalf of peace, and the cabin of the Lackawanna furnished neutral ground; but peace was hopeless, of course, after Sefior ARENAS had announced that "Peru would not recognize Chili's right of conquest, and cession of territory under that right was impossible." The result has been to justify the prediction made before the assembling of the conference, that the rival belligerents were entering into it with views too diverse as to what the campaign had accomplished for any hope of success.

When we look at the propositions of Chili. which Peru and Bolivia declined even to discuss, we shall find them severe, but by no means unfit to be the basis of detailed argument. A compromise upon the memorandum presented by Chili would evidently have been possible had not the allies assumed a nullifying position before the conference assembled. Chili is unquestionably the conqueror in this war, and is to-day almost knocking at the gates of Lima. The only change wrought by the failure of the conference is that she will possibly be compelled at some cost to burst open those gates; then her right of con-

quest will be conceded. Taking up the seven branches of Chill's memorandum, we find three to be distinctly within the bounds of moderation as they stand-namely, restitution of the confiscated private property of Chilians who found ves in Peru or Bolivia when the war began; the return of the transport Rimae; and the payment of twenty millions indemnity, one-fifth cash down. The two former could properly be put as ultimata, except that equivalent value should be allowed wherever physical impossibility might prevent specific restoration. The third, that of war indemnity, cannot be considered extravagant, compared with what is usually exacted by conquering powers, especially as in this case Bolivia's deliberate overthrow of a solemn treaty with Chill, backed up by a secret arrangement with Peru, drove Chili to war, and forced her to an expense not at all covered by the four millions cash or

even by the twenty millions total of remuneration which she demands. A fourth claim of Chill, that of retaining certain specified territory in southern Peru, now occupied by her forces, until the treaty terms have been complied with, is strictly in accordance with military practice. Its latest familiar illustration is no older than the German occupation of French soil under like circumstances. It is a condition practically necessary for insuring good faith; and Chili would be at large expense in keeping up her garrisons of occupation. Whether Chill could properly inelst on a fifth claim, namely, that Arica, when restored to Peru, shall never be fortified, but shall remain an exclusively commercial port, is not quite so clear. The

precedents for this claim are numerous. Arica will be Peru's southerly frontier post of importance; and her enemy, having taken it by great labor and cost, now insists on permanently destroying its delences. A treaty condition of this sort recalls the Crimean war. On the other hand, Arica will be henceforth, with the annexation of Bolivia's seaconst province to Chili. the chief ocean outlet of Bolivia, as well as of southern Peru, and it is hard to leave it defenceless. On the whole, Peru and Bolivia might well insist that they shall be allowed to fortify the city at pleasure. It is not always wise to fasten this humiliating badge of perpetual defencelesaness on a conquered city. Either annex it, or else allow it to fortify itself at will, and then, in case of another war, take it again; for the attack, in military progress, develops as fast as the defence.

We now have left for consideration two Chilian propositions only. One of them is for the annexation of Holivia's province of Atacama and a part of southern Peru. It is not necessary to go into geographical details. for the reason that the rectified frontier thus proposed is rejected. It is enough to gay that the territory includes the nitre and guano region which Bolivia plainty forfeited when, having received the renunciation of Chin's historic claim to it, on a fixed trenty condition, she violated the condition. It is true that this is not a case for a surrender of territory like that of Afrace and Lorrains, and like that of Arizona and California, because Chill is not yet in Lima, as Ger-

many was in Paris and the United States in | fight had "raged with great ferocity." The the city of Mexico; and that is precisely why it was easy to predict beforehand that the conference would fail, and that Chill would have to go back to her uncompleted military work. Still, the fact remains that Peru, had she possessed more discretion than is commonly given to nations, might, instead of flatly rejecting the proposed new boundary, have greatly modified it, and

secured peace thereby. One more of Chili's propositions alone remains to consider, namely, the enforced abrogation of the former secret treaty of Peru and Bolivia, and of their present plan of confederation. From this proposition Chill should perhaps recede. Whatever Peru and Bollvia may choose to do in the way of confederation, they are now no match combined for Chill, and hence the latter can with less grace object that she will henceforth be compelled to keep up expensive armaments against a too powerful neighbor. And if the confederation is carried out, of course the old treaty of alliance will itself be superseded.

But the great point to observe is that Chill's memorandum was a proper basis for argument; there was nothing in it absurd or insulting. Yet the allies ventured to reject the claims in a mass, simply because they were excessive, without condescending to discuss details. They have already suffered heavy losses from their renewed appeal to judgment by the sword.

Hazen and His Cowardly Horse at Shilob.

Gen. WILLIAM B. HAZEN, who has been nominated by HAYES to be Chief of the Signal Service, is an officer concerning whose record during the war we have especially full information. What he did at the battle of Shilon, particularly, has been told by himself in sworn testimony.

Col. DAVID S. STARLEY of the Twenty-second Infantry of the army, on the 6th of September, 1877, wrote to Gen. Hazen a letter in which occurred these words:

"I now give you fair warning that I am fully informeof your disgraceful conduct at Shiloh, and when proper oc-casion offers, will use the intermation to stop your career

In April, 1879, a court martial convened at Governor's Island to try Col. STANLEY on charges of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and to the prejudice of military discipline. The specifications to support the charges introduced the letter containing the above language, and also the report of a published interview with Col. STANLEY, in which he said that if HAZEN'S name "ever comes before the United States Senate he will meet charges of perjury and cowardice, which I have made to his face, to

the newspapers, and in official statements. The result of the trial was that Col. STANLEY was found guilty of a minor offence against military discipline in writing the letter, not because what he said was untrue, but because he wrote it after the President had refused to try Hazen on similar charges made by Col. STANLEY in July, 1877. In approving the findings of the court, Gen. SHERMAN said that "It was his plain duty to have submitted gracefully " to HAYES'S protection of HAZEN, who is an Ohio man, and to talk no more about the cowardice at Shilloh.

What HAZEN did at Shiloh was told by several witnesses, but his own testimony was the most interesting and convincing It seems that all the trouble was occasioned by Gen. HAZER'S horse. Gen. HAZEN himself was brave, but his horse was a cow ardly beast, with a perverse disposition to run away from danger and to avoid the

thick of the fight. On the 7th of April, 1862, the second day of the battle of Shiloh, Gen. HAZEN was in command of a brigade in Nelson's division of Buena's army. To use his own words, it was the first battle I had been in, and I found my horses entirely unmanageable under fire. I had to send them to the rear and dismount a bugler and take his horse, which proved to be a very unfit horse for that service; he was very lame and very much jaded." From the time he got on that bugler's horse until the close of the day, Hazen was led into a series of the most mortifying adventures by the miserable brute.

"I went forward with the command in its charge and during its fight," he says, " and when it was repulsed, I moved back with it, endeavoring to rally the men as best I could for about half a mile, when I came to a field where most of the men got over and crossed." His aide found a broken piece of fence and leaped it, but Hazen "with this horse dared not try it, fearing he would fall, from his lameness." He therefore passed to the left, and got into "a very dense, thick wood, and did not again get the proper direction."

Now his troubles began in earnest. "After being in the woods for some time with many of the men of my command, I became entirely bewildered in regard to the direction. There was no firing on this part of the line, he adds; "there was firing to the left and firing to the right." He mistook the direction from which the firing of his own command came, and rode away from his brigade rather than toward it, though he was extremely anxious to find it. "I endeavored to get back to where I supposed the brigade had been," he testifies, "but became bewildered in the woods as I had been before." There were a great many roads; the whole country was filled with roads; and instead of taking the right one he took one which carried him further away from his brigade than he was before. Besides, I was anable to move my horse except at a very slow walk, on account of his condi-

He finally got to the landing where he supposed his brigade was. "I felt at the time I arrived there that I was in an awkward position, and I was very much depressed with the condition in which I found myself." And well he might be. He found some of the servants of his brigade, who gave him food, for he was almost famished by this long hunt in the woods for his command. Thus refreshed, he again mounted his wretched steed, "and took the Hamburg read and moved out as fast as I could and joined my brigade about 4 or 5 o'clock as fast as I could go with this slow horse." That was in about two hours, according to his testimony. At last he had got out of the woods and found his brigade, which he immediately "began to put in bivouac." He had been loss in the woods and searching for his brigade since about noon.

It seems that this remarkable hunt by a General for his command was talked of at the time in the army of Gen. Burns. Ac cording to HAZEN, Gen. NELSON spoke of it as "one of those accidents that amounted to nothing. There has never been any secreey about it," Hazzn adds. "Whenover I met Gen. Bugna, or any other party, it was discussed like anything else." That is strange, for it was certainly an adventure out of the ordinary course, unless we speak of the familiar and customary resorts of stragglers and cowards to escape the dangers of action.

Gen. Hazen's further testimony shows

rebels repulsed the brigade, and it was at that fence, over which he did not dare to leap his horse, that an effort was made to rally the command. Then, in his own words, Gen. HAZEN " moved around, I don't know where, only I know that I was entirely bewildered." Perhaps the reason why was that, like many another soldier of his discretionary valor, he found he was in danger away from his command as well as with them.

"The first troops that I saw, except the stragglers of my own command, of which there were a great many in these woods, was the rebel line on my right." When he found out who they were, he became still more bewildered and rode into the woods as fast as his charger could carry him. And, as he testifies, "I knew nothing about the brigade from the time I left it until I reiolned it."

Gen. HAZEN'S own testimony, therefore, shows that if he had had a good and brave horse at Shiloh he might have behaved like a galiant soldier; but being mounted as he was, he ran away from his brigade, kept out of the way for hours, was ignorant of the movements of his command, and conducted himself generally in the most unsoldierlike

And this is the man Haves would reward with the command of the Signal Service. The nomination should be rejected.

The Vice-President Elect.

The State of New York has furnished six Vice-Presidents before Gen. ARTHUB. His term commences in March next. Mr. Wit-LIAM A. WHEELER, one of the six, was not duly elected, but he has been allowed to hold the office in a de facto capacity.

The chief business of a Vice-President is to preside over the deliberations of the Senate. If gifted with dignity and grace, and thoroughly versed in the rules of the Senate, he can shine in the chair. Already pos sed of an imposing personal appearance, with fine manly features and a rich olive considerion. Con. Auturn is, we are glad to hear, devoting his days and nights to the study of parliamentary law, so us to qualify himself to take rank with the ablest of his predecessors from this State.

AARON BURE Was Vice-President in JEF-FIRSON'S first term. A studious lawyer, fluent in speech, and fascinating in manner bedistinguished himself in the chair. Quite different was it with Grobon Chinton, who was Vice-President for the eight years provious to his death in 1813. He had administered our State Government for twenty-one years with marked ability. But he had grown old when he succeeded HURR at Washington, and he made a heavy, clumsy presiding officer. Daniel D. Tompeins was Vic President throughout the Monnon era. He had been a Judge of the Supreme Court, and was versed in parliamentary law, in which his venerable predecessor was delicient.

Gen. Jackson's second term was one of the most turbulent epochs in our national politics. The Senate chamber was the arens where CLAY, WEBSTER, CALIFOUN, BUNTON. and the other party leaders fought their battles. MARTIN VAN BUREN, the Vic-President, had been for many years a member of the Senate, and was familiar with its rules and usages. His natural urbanity, equable temper, and graceful, charming manners, combined with dignity and impar tiality in the use of his power, enabled him to weather the storms of one among the periods of the greatest violence in the annais of the Senate.

MILLARD FILLMORE presided over the Senate in his retund, smooth, rather turgid style through one of the long nessions of Congress; then the death of Gen. TAYLOR called him to the discharge of the higher duties of the President's office. WILLIAM A. WITEELER fills the chair of the Senate with a decent share of ability. One spot in his administration of the office of Vice-President is so dark that the most shining talents could not change its color. He is occupying the place to which the people elected THOMAS A. HENDRICKS.

Consoled and sustained by the reflection that he is duly elected, Gen. Astrona's dignity, urbanity, and well-known studious habits ought to fit him to vie with any of his New York predecessors in the chair of the Scrate, with the possible exception of MARTIN VAN BUHEN.

One cause of unhappiness which has me or less affected every Vice-President, will, we are confident, not be allowed to operate against Gen. ARTHUR. We refer to the unfortunate jealousy which is wont to exist on the part of the chief dispenser of patronage toward the gentleman who is authorized to take his place in the event of his death or disability. This jealousy is regularly diffused from the White House over the city of Washington, so that there is no intellectual man within the circle of its horizon who is habitually less deferred to than the Vice-President, or who exercises a lower degree of social or political influence. In the case of Gen. ARTHUR, however, this will be impossible. His personal character and his superior skill in the management of men will easily obviate all such difficulties. We wish him an enviable and a prosperous enreer in his new office.

Shall We Have Perfection in Dancing ?

To reach the highest degree of attainment In dancing or in gymnastics a person must begin very young.

And unquestionably, to excel as a public dancera little giri must become accustomed to the presence of audiences at an early age. It seems that Mr. ELBRIDGE T. GERRY entertains a different opinion on this subject, or if he believes such early training for fittle girls is requisite to their attaining ultimately to perfection as dancers, then, in the majesty of his power as counsel to the Soclety for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, he has decreed that New York must put up with inferior dancing. He has forced from the stage in the Academy of Music two little English girls brought over by Col. Mapleson, whose parts occupied only a few

The education of the two girls had not been so much obstructed by their public performances as to prevent one of them from receiving a gold medal at the hands of the Princess of Wales as a reward for proficiency in her studies.

The children themselves were well-nigh heart-broken at Mr. GERRY's interference, which, we must say, appears to have been arbitrary, unwarranted, and impertment.

Whalever Haves is going to do for his friends who have not already been taken care of must be done quishly.

ng the Central Park site first may have been that, in the reaction of relief upon its with-drawal, the Inwood site, or any other thereafter fixed upon, would be popularly accepted without much dissent. Germany, at latest accounts, had subscribed \$3,250,000 to the Chagres Canal:

America, \$6,300,000 -in round numbers, about \$10,000 000 for the two. It is highly probable that the aggregate subscriptions, taking in France, Grant Britain, and other countries, already squal \$40,000,000, or perhaps a tuird of that he got lost in the woods just after the | the amount needed to build medsnal, and much

more than is required for starting the work on it. If it should turn out that these subscriptions are genuine, and equivalent to cash, being not merely the quantity of shares taken on commission by bankers with the privilege of returning all undisposed of, the canal project must be unquestionably reckoned thus far a

The latest reports indicate that the contest for Senator of New York has settled down to a sharp struggle between Thomas C. Platt. CHAUNCEY M. DEPZW. and LEVI P. MORTON with HAMILTON WARD hovering on the edge of

the field as a possible compromise candidate. In New Jersey the strife for the Senatorship s very keen. Gen. SEWELL of Camden takes the lead among the members of the Legislature in the southern counties, though the notorious Secon Roseson is bidding for support in the same quarter, while George A. Halsey of New ark hopes to divide and conquer. These two Senators, with twenty others, will

be elected in January. It will be a month of disappointments.

How much has the Hon, EDWARDS PIERRE-PONT subscribed to the GRANT gift fund, which is getting raised in this city? JAY GOULD has given \$25,000. Why should PIERREPONT be be-

Sun spots that can be seen by the unas sisted eye are rare. Such a spot is now visible a little to the right of and below the centre of he sun's disk. By protecting the eye with a piece of smoked or colored glass the spot may be seen like a black speck on the smooth, yellow surface. An opera glass magnifying three or four times makes the spot conspicuous. A telescope shows it to be composed of two huge spots, each many thousand miles in extent, and surrounded by a vast shadowy border, or penumbra. A notion may be formed of the tremendous forces that are at work upon the sun when it is recollected that the earth could probably be dropped into either of the huge chaems that this spot contains. Yet such holes in the sun are often formed or closed up in a few days. or even a few hours.

who do not approve of the wholesale squandering of public money to be bracing themselves for a tussic with the logrolling majority over the River and Harbor bill, Congressmen of that sort are to be found on both sides of the House. and they should be getting ready to resist and protest in the most proper manner. Col. Tennassas, the Mexican commander who was supposed to have nearly annihilated Victorio and his band, does not seem to have

It is none too early for the Congressmen

One of his own bulles of troops has since been failen upon by the remnant of the Apaches, and TERRASSAS and one man alone were left to tell The American firm that advertises in Engand in the form of boat races evidently thinks it has done enough for one season, and so there is to be no second international regatts on the Thames. But one is promised for next summer, which gives a longer intervening period

for the advertising to cover. This also would

cem to show that the company thinks giving

made so clean a sweep as was at first supposed.

prizes for boat racing pays. The estimate of Mr. PETROFF, the census enumerator, that north of Mount Elias, in Alaska, there are 124 white males and 4 white anales, with enough more south of Mount E ias to run the total white population up to about 300, has come out just in time to make the impassioned appeals of Mariner Thompson and Mr. E. B. HAYES for a territorial government in Alaska rather amusing reading.

If the weather prophets should fall into the clutches of some gavage despot who decreed that their heads must be cut off if their prophe eles failed, it would be a bad hap for the prophets. But civilized communities are longsuffering in such matters, probably because they are skeptical. Mr. Davoz, the Hackensack weather man, positively asserted that it would rain yesterday, and that the rain would begin in the morning. But it neither rained per looked like rain. Evidently Jack Frost is not the sort of fellow to be caught napping by a weather prophet.

After whirling his pistel around on the ar and dropping it on the floor, Policeman STOKER fired it off, the build whicking by the end of the man behind the bar, who was engaged at the time in drawing beer. There were two theories of the occurrence; but the bystanders thought the policeman was drunk. Yester lay City Judge Cowing sent STORER to the pendentiary for a year, thereby showing that policemen cannot always fire off their pistols with impunity.

What is to be done for the tuneful Recens? Braconsferip made his private secretary a lord.

Why not an O'LEARY champlon belt as real as an ASTLEX champion belt of the world? LEARY is every foot as good a walker as Sir JOHN. We can call it a Lord DANIEL O'LEARY belt, and then it will be aristocratic enough to

A New Rule of Democracy,

To the Luiton of Tun Sun-Sir: I have lished a reorganization of the Demecracy on my wn account and for my own purposes, which seems to to be the right thing as far as if goes. The point of r originating in Tammany Hall, or for which Tammay Hallary models. I have not yet determined to in-nice throug Hall in the pieder but have the nodar moder or oder them. At meanth I consider in their well organ-pel, and contained out that a little inquiry would dis-lose the existence of many simple organizations. A Demodrat record Principles.

Ban Bryant's Tree and Grave.

To the Epiron of Tax Sun-Sir: The article disting to the name of the late Dan Bryant out in a tree r nimself in this city many years ago, and still appear or leadily thereon, has caused considerable talk among ersons who were acquainted with the circumstance and the character of the poor fellow while alive

z his came, a circknowledge of the forgetfulness of his in and race occurred to him, and he had foreseen that be cutting on the trunk of the old elimitrowing yet in Exhibition place would leave a tablet to his memory when the lift that caused so many borsts of merriment, and the hubby that syrated as a reconsquery and successors for the a unconsult of the theatrecomp points of the tribute and methodoses under the sid.

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The article dust and methodoses under the sid.

The article dust are to make a constraint of the sat realing places in claim; to the sat realing places in claim; to tribute a make a constraint of the sate of in the lips that caused so many bursts of merriment. which it is services in the cause of charity while hy ready with his services in the cause of charity while hy log, he now has without even a slab to mark the spot. M. J. A. KEARE.

A Letter from Miss Linda Gilbert.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SITE In THE es of the 5th last, he view especially is alwanced that have recommended from the commencement of my ork to the present time-that the only way to retorn riminals is ingice them exportually to build up the law hey had broken by restoring the property they had haden. Also a percentage of their carnings should be given toward the support of their innocent families, wh server. And when he has made the restriction demands the first of the many control of Poss'bly one noped-for result of spring-

Messra, Scribner & Co. have issued the second eries of Proof Impressions of the most interesting pic-ures that have appeared in their magazines during the There are fitty of these plates, after designs by entinent artists, from Leonardo da Vinci down to at own day. They are printed on separate sheets in a style to make their much more valuable to the a nateur than hey were in the mode of their original publication.

MONTGOMERY BLAIR ON THE POLITI-

Tildeniem the Secret of Possible Democratic

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Allow me to say a few words in support of the posi-

CAL SITUATION.

tion I have previously taken. The conviction was strongly entertained by me during the past four years that we could not elect any other man than Tilden. The abandonment of Tilden was an abandonment of the issues of which he was the peculiar representative, and these issues were the live issues of the day, or the principles which the people were most intent on asserting. Hence the effect of abandoning Tilden was, under existing circumstances, the abandonment of the most cherished principles of the party. No candid mind can consider the facts without recognizing the truth of this proposition. The crying evil of the times in 1876, as it still

is, was corporate and Ring rule and corruption in public affairs. Tilden had signstized himself as a private citizen by his vigorous opposition to this power, and had been elected Governor of New York by the people as their champion; and for the vigorous use he had made of that position in behalf of the people of New York the people of the Union elected him to the Presidency in 1876. He was deposed from this position by a combination of the Democratic with the Republican ringmasters in Congress. To allow the Democratic ringmasters to prevent the renomination of Tilden. under such circumstances, was to surrender the control of the party organization to them. no matter who should be the nominee; for however good and true the man nominated himself might be, he would not represent the people in the war they sought by the election of Tilden to make on the monopolies and ringmasters; for we had no public man who signalized himself by making such a war but Tilden. We had multitudes as honest and true as he was, unquestionably, but they had either not had the opportunity or had not availed themselves of it to make the war as Tilden had done, and as the people had shown, by the support they had given him, that they wanted it done. Hence to deprive the people of their tried and chosen man was to deprive them of the instrument exactly tempered and suited to the work they had commanded to be done, and was saying to them. in effect, that they should not have their will done on this, the subject of paramount interest,

If there had been no opposition in the party from the known jobbers and corruptionists in it, or from those affiliated with them, and all who claimed to be Democrats had supported some younger man less distinguished than Tilden as a Ring smasher, but whose hostility was not less pronounced toward the ringmasters, and who had opposed all their measures for the deposition of Tilden from the Presidency in 1876-7, so that the purpose in changing the candidate was only to make the war more vigorous than Tilden could now make it, by reason of his feeble health, the act could not have been construed as an abandonment of the war on the corruptionists and of the principles which the people had sought to assert by electing Tildon. But when the men who had betrayed the people and sold out the Presidency to Hayes took the lead in denouncing Tilden, and from the day when their treachery was consummated until Tilden peremptorily withdrew from the contest for nomination at Cincinnati, never ceased to denounce him, it is idle to attempt to conceal the fact that the object of the betrayal and sale to Hayes and of the defeat of Tilden's renomination at Cincinnati, was to prevent the continuance by the Democratic party of that war upon corruption in public offices with which Tilden had become identified and to earry on which the people had elected him to the Presidency.

And this equally appears by the nature of the contest which ensued. Little or nothing was said in it in denunciation of corruption in public offices or against the great monopolies and Rings that actually control, or against the fraud committed to defeat the reforms which the people had decreed by the election of Tilden We were no longer, as when led by Tilden, the attacking party, but were, on the contrary, on the defensive from the beginning to the end of the canvass. Hancock's political record related only to reconstruction, a dead issue, and had no relation whatever to the reform of abuses or to the great question whether the Government should continue to be controlled by Rings and jobbers and monopolists. Indeed, his chief backers from Pennsylvania were led by Senator Wallace, Vice-President of the Texas Pacific Railroad Company, and the Texas and Louisiana politicians who seconded him so enthusiastically at Cincinnati because of order No. 40, had ably seconded Lamar, the Chairman of the Texas Pacific Subsidy Comnittee, in setting aside Tilden's election in 1876-7, in the interest of that job. Now, while I do not believe that Hancock could have been made subservient to their schemes hope that Senator Wallace could mould Hancock to their wishes, and not order No. 40, to which they were comparatively indifferent in 1868 when it had some significance, which exted their enthusiasm.

But the defeat of Tilden, and the nomination of any encelse, no master who, completed the triumph of this class of politicians. That was all that John Kelly asked for. And as that sufficed to set aside Tildenism, as the distinctive policy of the party, they retained their post tion in it with power to hamstring Hancock or any other nominee who refused to come to terms with them, and enabled them to continue an effective cooperation with the Republicans, The result verifies this reasoning, for while Hancock's personal character frees him from all suspicion of complicity with the jobbers, the fact remains that by superseding Tilden the war on them had ceased, and the question in the policy which the people sought to enforce was withdrawn from the canvass. Thus the party instead of being on the aggressive, as in 1876, was put on the defensive; and while crippled with the people by the loss of a stirring and inspiring question, there is no doubt that Kelly and his associates traded off Hancock in New York because they failed to get pledges from him.

The defeat of the Democratic party is assured while this condition of things continues, because it puts the jobbers and their ailies in position to dictate its nominees, or to defeat those who do not submit to them They opposed Tilden's nomination in 1876, sold him out when elected, and resolved to defeat his renomination or election if renominated. They defeated Robinson to make this purpose known, and to manifest their power to accomplish it: and Kelly, the chief instrument in this work. openly cinimed admission for his delegates at Cincinnati because Tammany had always stood by the South, and thus proclaimed the fact that Tilden and Robinson had been sacrificed at the bidding of the South. The honest Democracy cannot fail to see in these transactions th baneful influence of the same class of politicians who destroyed the party throughout the North, and who new, for nearly a generation, have kept its adversaries in power. But few of them over had any claim to rank as Democrats, and in now seeking to use that organization to promote lavish and corrupt expenditures, and to ally the Government with monopolies and corporations, they do but carry out the principles in which most of them were educated. If Tilden's renomination was necessary to

arrest this system and bring back the Democracy to its true position, and thus secure its success in the recent contest, it will be equally necessary in 1884, if he survives; and in any event it is Indispensable that we should raise his standard at once in order to reorganize the party on a round basis, and force the issues with the jobbers and ringmasters by whom the people have been betrayed. Neither the support nor the opposition to

Tilden is personal. It is the public policy with which he is identified and especially represents, for which he is advocated on the encode seris, for which he is advocated on the cheside and opposed on the other; and we cannot pull down the eneign without surroudering the bodier, as was fully exemplified in the late contest. By that course we ceased to be an agreesive and became a defensive party, and were in consequence defeated. It is, therefore, the lesson of experience, as well as of reason, that we cannot have to win without hoising the fighting first of Tidlenism. Yours truly, Washington, Dec. 7. Montgomenty BLAIR. RUSSIA AND CHINA.

No Penceful Understanding Vet, and Both Countries Arming.

Sr. Peressung, Nov. 20 .- "The interests and dignity of Russia urgently demand that the Chinese question shall be speedily brought to an end-to any end. Our situation is humiliating; our heathen neighbors, without much trouble to themselves, compel us to spend scores of millions of roubles, and that at the time when we badly need every rouble for the

support of our famine-stricken people."

In such harsh terms does the Golos speak of the undecided policy of the Czar's Government toward China, and the journal seems to have expressed the general opinion of the public, mers glance at the conflict Bussia and China will suffice to show the immense superiority of the diplomatists of the Celestial Empire to those of the Czar. The Pekin Government, without declaring war against the St. Petersburg Government, adroitly managed to put its formidable enemy to endless trouble and to an expense almost equal to that of an actual war. The Kuldia troubles alone took out of the Czar's treasury over ten millions of roubles, and the Kuldja province is as far from being Russian as ever before; it

is as far from being Russian as ever before; it continues to be an apple of discord between the two neighboring countries.

Again, nearly a year has passed since the Chinese Government refused to ratify the treaty of Livadia, concluded by the unhappy Tehun, How? During that period of time Russia has been in constant fear of war. She has been raising forts on her eastern frontier, semiting out hazardous and costiy expeditions, and transferring her men-of-war to the Pacific Ocean. Now a considerable Russian army is concentrated not far from Pekin, under the command of Admiral Lessovsky, and, at a cost of millions of roubles, is constantly kept ready for battle. But the Chinese Government is as far from declaring war or concluding peace as ever. And the astate Chinese diplomat, Marquis ever, who spends his time for months in the ever, and the astate Chinese diplomat, Marquis Then, who see ris his time for months in the apital on the Neva, manages to baffle all the effects of the Char's Government to come to any understanding. Such a state of affairs irritates he Russian people, and hitter complaints are learn on all sides.

The Russian Liberais are particularly angre-

chorts of the Czar's Government to come to any understanding. Such a state of affairs irritates the Russian people, and bitter complaints are heard on all sides.

The Russian Liberals are particularly angry with the Government for its gross neglect in allowing the toreign trade of China to slip out of the hands of Russia. They affilm that thirty years ago the Russians were the sole masters of the trade, and no nation in the world could get a single pound of the Chinese fea unless through the Russian merchants. Now Russia is compelled to buy a large part of her to a from the English merchants. According to the Chinese statistics for 1879, the Chinese foreign trade, bith imports and exports, amounted to \$347.500,000. Of all this the English vessels transported 73 per cent, the French 12 per cent, the Chinese 6 per cent, the Japanese 4 per cent, the American 3 per cent, the German 2 per cent, and only 1 per cent, the Russian included. If these figures can be believed, then it is evident that the complaints of the Russians against their Government are well grounded. It is well known that Russia is the largest consumer of tea, and yet even that article she cannot get now but from the second hands.

Prof. Martens of St. Petersburg, in his pamphiet Le Conflit entre la Russie et la Chine, recently published in Brussels, defends the Government. He argues that the Car's policy toward China is, and has been for centuries, friendly and peaced. It is well to has come up, the cause must be sought on the other side of the English that the Chinaman is arming himself argainst Russia only because he is tired of the preceding of the English missionaries, and is afraid of being poisoned to death by the original forced on him by the English merchants. We are told that the latter pring to China 80,000 boxes of optum a year, selling at \$500 per box that the Chinaman is arming himself argainst Russia only because he is tired of the preceding of the English massorer of the English threatens a general massorer of the English threatens a It appears, then, that the Russian Govern

It appears, then, that the Russian Government is not disposed to come to an understanding with her neighbor. On the other hand, China continues to arm herself. She, too, is building forts, buying men-of-war, and drilling armies. When Prince Kung, the head of the neace party in Pekin, less his power, the Pekin Government readily turned its ear to the assurances of Tzo Tzung Ton, the victor of Casbgar, that he can easily disperse all the Russian armies at the first encounter. In fine, on the side of China, too, there are no signs of a peaceful disposition. But late events have taught us that not overy demonstration means war. not every demonstration means war.

Garffeld's Silly Gush.

When one reads Gen. Garfield's speech to the Ohio Presidential electors one cannot help rejoicing that the time for election oratory has gone by. The ethical notions be produced on this occasion were of the mos extraordinary kind. He laid it down, among vote for the man fest, nated by the party for the Prest dency was "the most sciema obligation of which can be conceived, except that which the God o

the universe might impose on him."

"The God of the universe" has, however, imposed or the Presidential electors already certain obligations wit which the commands of Gen. Garfield's "august so ereign," and "commentent sovereign," the majority the moral law of their business it would have been well to take notice of this naturious fact. The "abenst sov-ereign," for a smarce, cannot authorize anybody to carry out a fraud, and yet he might readily be led to try to do so.

great political sovereign having laid his commands on him, and of his being bound by his will and his creat insuiration and purpose, as he could be by any omeideration that this earth can impose upon any uman being "We are not sure that we know what this neans, but every one must regret the growing tendency of which it is an illustration to import into American politics the terms of abasement in which the subjects of Oriental despots have from time immemorial described heir relations to their political ruler.

No good can come to any community from any man's hirking of himself or talking of himself as the solect creature which Gen. Garfield here describes himself. It is, however, made somewhat indicrons by the fact that if 12 000 voters in New York had voted the ray Gen. Garffeld's "august sovereign" au1 "emnipe test sovercies." would have "laid his commands" on another man, and would have related to cardiav the General in any place of test, and the latter would have been described by the how-gavers as a misguided and infortunite person, who was sufering the consequences of his own tollies.

Chlengo Giris Are Not Cultured

A roung gentleman of Boston, who recently radiates from the resulting grid on the west sate. The other evening he remarked that "Endymon," the other viewing he remarked that "Endymon," the cities of Lord Rescondiction new povel, meant the acting the radiate into the bright-sales grate a time. The other evening he remarked that "Endymion," in title of Lord Bearonsheld's new novel, meant he as the sun. See looked into the brightly-chosing grate a vi-ment and then said she thought his name should have been Endymion, as he could set around as long as an son she even saw. Chicago girls are not always cultured but they can bring a man to the scratch every time.

Is it the Fault of the Preachers !

We doubt if anything in our day does more bring the pulpit into discredit than the newspaper re-

Death from an Insect's Bite. The death of John Story of 866 Madison

street from blood poisoning, caused by a manguant pus-tule, was reported to the Health Board resterday by Dr. an of 278 Henry street. Story, who was 45 years of bitten by an insect while at work in the bond rehouse in which he was employed six days beto ise in which he was employed six may which is. The bute developed into the pusted, which is observed his blook. The insert is supposed to have importation from the tropics that from its way warchonse from the cargo of a ship from a south

Is He Salted !

Last summer, Roscoe, when your friends for your advice were wishing, To belp them gain their party ends, They learned that you were fishing The starfield canvass then but fair

To be a fame and calm one, While stately Rescoe, free as air. Was strugging with the salmon Your fishing, Rescoe, paid as well

As your deserts demanded; With he'er a loss of mack or shell, The fish was caught and landed As you secured the scaly prize,

And took to weight and measure, You couldy scorned the weeping eyes of those who missed that pleasure. Enforcing then your party creed,

Your purpose never balted, And now the fish is pours indeed; But, Roscoe, is he spined? Such meat as your experience fells. Is apt to to e its savo

Atal cetten fish, above all else, if as quite the topiest flavor. "fwere ead, should you your friends invite And he disgusted by the eight

Of that same wally since For har your trust might be abused, To glard against a quarrel, A load of saftyou should have used, And packed him in a barrel.

BUNBEAMS.

-A building for 160 more boys is seen to

-Patti's novelty at Covent Garden next on is to be the part of Esq in " Lohenzrin -During the fiscal year ending June, 1880,

5,430 Canadians ecossed the border and settled in nited States. -Not less than six monuments have been

Victor Rosanne

rected in Italy this year to the memory of the late King

-During the present month there will be two new moons; the first appeared on the let inst, and the second will appear on the 31st

-Some devoted admirer of Brillat Savarin placed on the great gastronomer's tomb, on All Saints' Day, a lovely post instead of uncatable computers.

-Mr. Elliot Stock, a London publisher, lately issued an elition of the New Testament for 2 cents. He had sold 605,000 copies at last accounts.

-A barber was prosecuted in Turin lately

for bigamy, having married one of his country women in Italy, having already a wife in New York. The jury hald its American marriage unit, and acquitted is -Running for Congress in Florida is no child's riay. A candidate in the First District is obliged to carvass the State from Pensacola to Key West, while in the Second the street, is from the Georgia line to Dade County, in the lower end of the State.

-Mr. James Galway of Collegian Lodge, near Dungaryan, County Waterford, who acquired far by being the breeder of the celebrated 1r sh greyb Master McGrath, has just used, aged 82. He was a brave old sportsman, and be oved as a reed landlord. -Dr. C. A. Washington's skill had long

been doubted by the people of flatour, New Mexico. Thorerore, when he killed a nopular patient with an over dose of morphine, they became very anary, and hanged him to a tree with the stran of his own saddlebags. -The bachelor world or Paris is interested

in the expected arrival of a Mexican nation, Mr. 1ch, blaque, this month. He was born in the Ba sque country, began life as a cabin boy, and has made millions in the diamond trade. He takes with him his daughters -An ingenious machine has been devised for separating the sound cramberries in a barrel from the unsound. They are boured into it at the rate of six tar rels an hour, and the sound ones, having electicity,

bound over a barrier, while those decayed remain paper: "It it were not far the foreign birth of Bernhards she would run a much better chance of becoming Presihull, who, it is said, refused to accept her nomination. -The South Carolina Superintendent of

Public Instruction reports that the number of schools has increased from 2,483 in 1877 to 2,978 in 1889. During the same period the number of teachers has increased from 2 074 to 3,171; the school attendance from 102 355 to 134,072; the school fund from \$169,352 to \$151,415. -A singular international contest has seen held in the Summer Circus on the Champs Riysees,

gold and selver medals. A Parisian gained the first price and a Helgian the second for the best historical coeffi--M. de Lesseps has eight babies, and he is now baptizing the utath. The Queen of spain will be gedmother and a godfatter has been found in the Bishop of Panams. M. de Lesseps is in the habit of taking seven of these bubies out every day in a pony carriage. The Paris Games devotes an article of nearly two column these interesting facts.

-Three, and three only, of Disraeli's novels were unconnected with the questions of the day, "Contaring Figuring" was psychological, "Tenered" mainly turned on theology, and "Heurietta Temple" was a love tale. In the main, however, from "Vivian Grey" down to "Endymion," Disraeli has used fiction as a means of educating his party, even before it was his. -It is generally believed that Charlotte Corday was a brunctic. The pointers always represent

her with dark hair. But Mr. Jules Curetle maintains that she was blot. in, and in proof cites the testimony of one of Charlette's relations, Comts de Corday, whom be knew when he was a child, and who, in describing Charlotte ence to the children, said: "Elle avait les cheveux comme une croûte de pain dorée." -The a cient barenetage of Cockburn extires with the late Lord Chief Justice, who was also a Privy Councillor, a knight Grand Gross of the Bath, and a Doctor of Civil Law of Oxford University, and who re-

fused a peerage, even when pressed by Lord Patmerston.

As he had no heir, he declined, he always said, to under take duties as a law lord, which would necessarily do tract from his undivided attention to his court. ...The man-of-war Pyramus, captured by Nelson from the Danes in 1801, was sold not long ago in Balifax, N. S. She had ser of for some time as a training sits, and was not reported as at all unwaworiny. The stap which brought Gen. Wore to Camada in 1758 is said to be still in active service, and it is only a few years ago that the vessel which brought over the Prince of

ago that the vessel which brought over the Prince of Orange, afterward William III., in 1688, was broken up. -Sir Frederick Roberts will be the lion of Lond or for some weeks to come. Feles and presenta-tions are in preparation for him without dmit, and the patriotic corporation has already aided the fatted calf on his account and ordered a richly Damascened award in a gold scabbard for presentation to him. The freedom of the city is also in preparation, and a lewelled casket

-Actors, with reasonable care, make as old tiones as other to k. Benjamin Webster is still vignrous at over 80 and Buckstone recently died at about me same age. Murdock, still living with us, is mar that Charles Mathews, lately dead, and the living John G bort count 70. So do Creavick and Barry Sullivan.
Mrs. Keeley is 73. And those two admirable "old women" of our stage, Mrs. Marie Wilkins and Madame Michell.

-Emile de Girardin, the editor of La France, the first of French papers, has a very old practice relating to the lives of public men. He carefully dockets these memoranda and claces them in pigeonholes, where they remain as so many Krupp guns loaded. When an enemy appears, outcomes the gun and shatters him all to pieces with every press and date and awkward truth that can be brought to bear against to

-According to the London World the late Lord Chief Justice Cockburn was an admirable best, told stones quietly, out with much dramatic power, and posistening. He was perhaps, seen at his best when, mos of his guests having zone, he would adjourn with two or three to his library, and over his clear would pour forth his reminiscences of personal history, in which he, dur ing his long and brilliant career, had played a distin

-The directors of the Glasgow Bank, who partially expirited their effences by undergoing an en-tirely in adequate sentence of imprisonment, do not appear to be utterly broken hearted by that boundaring experience. One of them, who seems to have saved something from the wreck has unflaint sense of the beautiful remaining, like Peter B. Sweeny, to have made his earle pleasant, and has purchased an estate picturesquelsituated near Lake Locerne, where he intelns to end it days in contentinent and years

-The Rev. Lewis Barber was the most popular negro preacher in Georgia. He had a circuit of four congregations, with a member hap of about 3 000 persons, ever whom his away was absolute in both lemporsiond spiritua affairs. He died several months ago. Over the pulpit of bis church in Lee shounty an efficy of cloth and straw, blackened with charcoal, has been placed to represent the dead pastor. This rule image is regarded with awe by the negroes, some of whom are said to bow before it in worship.

-Lions roar most in stormy weather. It vas observed that when a large memorrie wintered two years ago at a place where about that time snow fell nearly every day, the Hona were convenity mering for as soon as one became the red all followed suit. Some years ago there was a large meragene sabilities in South Shields (England) marketplace, and during even-ing service in a neighboring church the flone three out their deep assernus tones, and this mingling with the chanting of the pealins and fine tenes of the organized a remarkable effect

-Maude Granger, the actress, has given a stace secret to a St. Louis reporter. "Although dress ing for the society drains is expensive," she said, the cost has been greatly enargerated. If an across has cool taste size can be making new constraintions of co-ors and style, make a lew good dreams go a line way Last season I were in The Galley Nason a disseminish admired, which was mainly camposed of a garment which I wore in a long-farzotte I may written by MrS. Sheridan farmer for my deal of a New York some years ago. No one would invading the variance and revenue majoritated down in the content of the part of the and down in the Court of which they are desired down in the Court of which the East season I were in The Galley Slave," a diese mill

-On Sunday, Nov. 21, about 200 nersons strivet, one after the object at the large in the large. Berther, Part. showed a rank place a resolution Berthier Pirit showed a part pure a second service of signs and the educated of an increase been educated by an increase of the served but two part second, a present the served but two part second, a present the analysis of those of educated and two of Price who had not been those of educated and the second and the seco we e because the time of t